Chlorpropham Summary

Use

- Chlorpropham is a plant growth regulator used for sprout control on post-harvest stored potatoes.
- There is a Special Local Need (SLN) registration for use on post-harvest potatoes grown in high humidity areas in the state of Maine.
- There are two SLN registrations for use on Easter lilies for floral bud removal and to decrease botrytis infection in limited acreage (about 150 acres annually), in two counties of Oregon and California.
- There is also a SLN registration for flower bud/immature fruit removal on gingko trees in Washington, DC.
- Annual usage of chlorpropham is approximately 445,600 pounds of active ingredient (a.i.). There are 3 technical grade formulations and 12 active end-use products.
- Chlorpropham can be applied by: spray, low volume spray (concentrate), high pressure spray (dilute), stored commodity fumigation (aerosol), and stored commodity non-fumigation (aerosol).

Risks

- **Acute and chronic dietary (food) risk** is not of concern.
- **Cancer dietary (food) risk** for the general U.S. population is estimated to be 2.2×10^{-6} which slightly exceeds the Agency's level of concern for lifetime cancer risk of 1.0×10^{-6}. However, because conservative surrogate data were used to estimate the cancer potency (Q_1*), the Agency does not consider the chlorpropham dietary cancer risk to be of concern.
- **Drinking water dietary risk** is not of concern for surface water sources. The Easter lily ground water drinking water assessment suggests a potential cancer risk of concern for that very limited use. However mitigation measures provide sufficient assurance that cancer risks are not of concern for the limited Easter lily use. For ginko trees, the Agency is not concerned with potential acute or chronic exposure to chlorpropham from surface or ground water sources of drinking water.
- **Residential risk** was not assessed. There are no registered residential uses for chlorpropham.
- **Acute and chronic aggregate (food and water) risks** are not of concern.
- **Aggregate** cancer risks for ground water suggest a risk concern. However mitigation measures combined with the conservatism in the assessment provide sufficient assurance that cancer risks are not of concern for the limited Easter lily use, the only area of potential concern.
- **Occupational and ecological risk** have not been assessed. Occupational and ecological risk management decisions were made as part of the 1996 chlorpropham reregistration eligibility decision (RED). No new data has been received to warrant reconsideration of these risks.